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**Missionary.**

OF THE, ENGLISH BAPTIST MIS-  
SIONARY SOCIETY. FOR 1825.

the general body of their  
in this annual occasion, the Com-  
the Baptist Missionary Society  
deep emotions of gratitude and sor-  
lose, in rapid succession, our faith-  
ful, and endeared guides and asso-  
ciates, in the work of the mission, cannot  
be without a deep and painful regret;  
on the other hand, the evidences of  
the blessing on the operations of the  
Society during the past year, of which a  
large measure is now to be given, call for  
praise and praise. May the combined  
force of these considerations urge us to  
perseverance and activity in the holy  
work which we are engaged in!

THE CONTINENT OF INDIA.

ants wear the same general features of former years. Mr. Fernandez is considerably advanced in life, and preside over the church at Dispur, consisting of nearly 100 members, the schools connected with it, and a variety of a parent. At Dispur, he and regular congregations are held; and among other additions, Mr. speaks with pleasure of a young girl lately baptized there, whose formation, and accurate acquaintance with the Persian and Turkish languages, led him to warrant the hope that she would be of future usefulness. Mr. Fernandez states, that the congregation at Dispur has become much more numerous of late, as many persons have been added to the church, including another Brahmin, and a young man, who has been made in the management has been made in the management of female education. A similar success has been tried with success by Mr. at Allahabad; where many persons assemble to hear the word, yet no saving effects have appeared. Death has removed one of the small congregation at Beahm, though she had made no public profession of her attachment to the Gospel. Her daughter, in her last moments, repeated the words concerning Jesus which she had heard. Inquirers, both Mussulmen and Christians, have called on Mr. Richards, at Dispur; one of whom, a Brahmin, named Prundas, on hearing the Gospel, renounced his position, and renounced his former acknowledged faith, for which he had been anxiously seeking redemption, a solid ground of hope.

at Cutwa, under the care of Mr. Carey, has been favoured with additions to its number, and the accounts by these new converts from the operations of Division No. 1 on their minds, are said to have been pleasing. Others have died in consequence of the fever, and the consolations and hopes of true religion to the souls of the native preachers a Herald, show their steady increase in proclaiming the word of God in numerous villages around them. It is a proof that these humble teachers are not ignorant, or unskilled in the mode of preaching to others. "Spoke to a Brahmin Kanglee," who asked me "what was the name of Ram Mohun Roy's way?" he was like a man who shows the way out of the jungle, but cannot open the way or door to it. Ram Mohun says that our God, but does not point out the way to him; and so his in his way can be of no use to me; Christ is true, and none can go to God but by him.

tion in the district of Beerbhoom  
composing a part of Mr. Carey's  
exertion, has become vacant by  
the death of Mr. Hampton, who had  
his connexion with the Society  
his friend, residing on the spot, has  
himself, in consequence, so zealous  
the deficiency is scarcely felt there.  
Beerbhoadabad, also vacated by the  
Mr. Sutton to this country (whose  
health, in the decided opinion of  
some, forbids him to revisit this  
time), labourers are needed to carry  
the work which has been so happily  
begun, and Midnapore no recent  
aid has been received. The same

remark will apply to the new stations, mentioned in the last report, as having been formed at Soojunpore, Jungipore, and Myensing.

Our communications from Serampore during the past year, have been frequent and interesting. It is a cause for devout thankfulness, that, notwithstanding occasional interruptions, the health of our senior brethren who have so long occupied this station, has been so far continued, as to enable them perseveringly to apply to their important labours; the beneficial effects of which are becoming more and more apparent. The brief notices which have been repeatedly published, since our last annual meeting, of those natives, male and female, who have expired at this station, exhibiting the genuine influence of the Gospel of Christ, form a refreshing contrast to the tales of horror and of blood with which the Brahminical superstition has rendered us too familiar; while the progress of native education, as ascertained by the annual examination of the students in the college, and the pupils in the female schools, presents a pleasing prospect in reference to the rising generation. The former of these examinations was conducted by Dr. Carey, in January last, in the presence of his Excellency, the Governor of Serampore, and many other respectable persons, both European and native. The proficiency made by the students in the Sanskrit and English languages, astronomy, geography, and other branches of knowledge, was highly satisfactory. Nor was the examination of the Female Schools less encouraging. Two hundred and thirty little girls were present, many of whom received rewards for their improvement; and the cheerfulness and animation, visible in their countenances, seemed almost inseparably to fill the company with pleasure and delight. From a statement of the Female Schools, established in India, by benevolent individuals of different denominations, drawn up and published by our brethren in June last, it appears that the whole number was 75, containing 1394 pupils—a number which, though small compared to the vast population of the country, sufficiently proves that the system is making sure and steady progress.

No distinct memoir on the subject of the translations has arrived since our last meeting; but a recent letter from Dr. Cary states, that no less than fourteen versions are now advancing towards a termination, each of which is under his personal superintendence, and the several proof sheets pass three or four times under his revision, before they are finally committed to the press. "In printing the versions of the Bible, (he adds in a subsequent letter,) we may go to the very extremity of our funds. The New Testament will soon be published in at least *thirty-four* languages, and the Old Testament in *eight*, besides versions in three varieties of the Hindostanee New Testament. These varieties excepted, I have translated several of the above, and superintended, with as much care as I could exercise, the translation and printing of them all. The Chinese Bible, which brother Marshman translated and conducted through the press, is not included in the above number. I am fully conscious that there must be many imperfections in these versions; but I have done my best, and I believe the faults and imperfections will, when party rivalry ceases, be found to be much fewer than might be supposed: I think I can speak with some confidence of them, and yet I am not disposed to magnify my own labours."

We leave this ingenuous statement to make its own impression; quoting it with the greater readiness, since renewed attempts have lately been made to depreciate these important Biblical labours.

Our brethren at Calcutta have still been called to endure much personal affliction, and one of the number, Mr. Eustace Carey, has been constrained, in consequence, to leave his station, and seek that health in other climes of which he has long suffered the want in Bengal. At the time when this resolution was reluctantly adopted, an American vessel was in the port of Calcutta, several of the officers of which, being pious men, were acquainted with the missionaries; and by their friendly persuasions, Mr. Carey was induced to visit the United States on his way to this country. On his voyage thither, his health considerably improved, and we indulged the hope of seeing him on this occasion: but though this anticipation has not been realized, his arrival may be almost daily looked for; and we trust that he will have strength and opportunity, ere long, to declare, to many a British audience, what the power and mercy of God have been effecting on behalf of the distant heathen.

But while sickness has thus withdrawn one valuable missionary from his labours at this principal station, others have been raised up there to render important and necessary aid. A pious young man, of the name of Scott, has been engaged to assist Mr. Pearce in the printing-office, and two or three have been acceptably employed in preaching to the natives. One of these, Mr. Wm. Kirkpatrick, has discovered such aptitude and inclination to the work, that the Committee, on the recommendation of their Calcutta brethren, have adopted him as a Missionary. This young man, it should be added, was educated in the Benevolent Institution, and thus affords another striking proof of the utility of those exertions that have been made to instruct the children of the poor. Respecting female education too, the report from Calcutta is equally favourable with that from Serampore. The schools, most of which bear names indicating the town or congregation at home by which they are supported, have lately been organized into a more regular

system, and placed under the superintendence of Mrs. Colman, widow of the American missionary who died at Chittagong. As a proof that prejudice against these desirable institutions is gradually decreasing, it is stated, that a native gentleman of considerable influence lately requested that one of the senior pupils might be taught sewing and knitting, as well as reading and writing, that she may be prepared to instruct his daughters, expressing at the same time his conviction that the example would soon be generally followed.

Several persons, native and others, have been added to the church under the care of our junior brethren; and the frequent extracts from their journals, which have appeared in the *Missionary Herald*, furnish abundant evidence that their exertions in proclaiming, at Doorgapore and elsewhere, the truths of the everlasting Gospel, have not been diminished. It is pleasing to learn, from the same medium, that the spirit of active zeal has so far pervaded the religious public of Calcutta, small, comparatively, as that body still is, that institutions, embracing almost every object of spiritual benevolence, have been formed in that city; the anniversaries of which are held in the month of January, and are characterized by much Christian harmony and animation.

At Howrah, two native chapels have been erected under the superintendence of Mr. Statham. Here also a Mussulman moonshee, or teacher, has been baptized—an event which occasioned great surprise among that class of the natives, and led to much inquiry. Among other pleasing incidents, Mr. Statham mentions one which clearly shews the value of the Bengalee Bible. "One poor old woman was sick a few days ago, and sent for me; she appeared to be very ill indeed, yet calm and resigned. On my asking her how she felt with regard to entering on an eternal world, she said, 'It will be a happy change for me.' I asked the grounds of such a hope. She clasped her Bengalee Bible, which lay by her cot, and said, 'I find Christ here, Christ in my heart, and Christ is in heaven. He died for poor sinners like me. I know he is able to save me. I believe he will;' and then she prayed so sweetly, that I could not forbear crying out, 'Oh, that my latter end may be like hers.'"

In another of his communications, Mr. Statham, whose situation appears to afford him peculiar opportunities to watch the progress of the native mind, in alluding to the misrepresentations of the Abbe Dubois' "Statements," he remarks, "so glaringly false and invidious, that even the foes of missions, residing on the spot, are obliged to palliate and apologize for them"—expresses his persuasion, "that the real cause of such opposition is the probable success of missionary efforts. There is, and none can deny it, who knows any thing of these matters, a far greater prospect of the establishment of the Redeemer's kingdom among the Hindoos, than ever presented itself before. I well remember the time when if I offered a tract or Gospel to a rich Baboo, he would reject it in scorn; and now the same character is continually inquiring for more books. Not two years ago, female education was looked upon by the rich natives as a thing derogatory to their caste; now they are desirous to get female teachers for their wives and daughters. I recollect, when in Sulkea Bazaar, the natives would not let myself and the native with me, get a place to preach in; now they say, 'Come often—tell us more about these things.' I have, at this moment, thirty-six boys, the sons of natives of good estate, reading the Scriptures in my verandah, who some time ago were afraid to touch a book. Depend on it, that the Lord is fulfilling his promises quicker than our thoughts surmise. I would not anticipate too great things, but I do humbly trust that your hearts will be soon refreshed by intelligence of the most pleasing description. Only pray, oh let us pray for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit!"

The station at Digah has been maintained by the persevering exertions of Mrs. Rowe, who superintends the schools, and directs the proceedings of the native interants residing there. It is probable that, ere now, Mr. Moore, who formerly resided with Mr. Rowe, at Digah, has returned thither with his family.

Mr. Leslie, whose departure was mentioned in our last report, arrived at Calcutta in safety, in the month of June last. His voyage, which was unusually tedious, was rendered less irksome by the very kind attentions of brethren belonging to the London and Wesleyan Missionary Societies at the Cape and Madras. As soon as the season would permit, he proceeded to Monghyr, and was received most cordially by Mrs. Chamberlain, and other Christian friends there. The state of the church and schools at this station he found highly encouraging; and having applied himself, with great assiduity, to the study of Hindostanee on the voyage, he was enabled to commence addressing the natives in their own language, in about six months after his arrival. Hingham Misser, the converted Brahmin, to whose moral and religious character Mr. Leslie bears a most honourable testimony, has been removed by death; but the surviving itinerants are very laborious, and a considerable degree of attention is paid to their message. It is by no means uncommon for the natives to call them into their houses and shops, and there sit around, and eagerly listen to the word of God. Such, in a word, are the hopeful appearances at this station, that, in December last, Mrs. Leslie remarks, "Religion appears to be spreading among the natives, in a way that both astonishes and delights us."

In the distant province of Ajimere, Mr. Jabez Carey is still engaged, under the sanc-

tion of the Supreme Government, in superintending the schools newly established, but his opportunities of communicating the knowledge of salvation are but few.

Between the British Government and that of Burmah, has reduced the church, formed among the Mug nation, to great distress; and obliged Mr. Johannes to discontinue, for a season, the male and female schools which were under his care at Chittagong. The perils to which our American brethren in Burmah have been exposed, from the same cause, are generally known: their result, in reference to Messrs. Hudson and Price, and their families, is still a matter of painful uncertainty. May it eventually prove, that He who is wonderful in counsel, and mighty in work, has overruled the wrath of man, and caused it to praise him, saying to these modern heathens, as to some in ancient times, "Touch not my anointed, and do my prophets no harm."

Recent accounts from the island of Ceylon are more encouraging than those we have formerly had to communicate. After a long continuance of apparently unproductive labour, Mr. Chater had the pleasure, in September last, of receiving into the little church at Colombo, eight members, chiefly young persons; and several others appear to be under hopeful impressions. The place of worship at Hanwell has at length been completed: the services of Mr. Siers are continued there as usual, as well as the various native schools, conducted under Mr. Chater's inspection, in Colombo and several surrounding villages.

The labours of Mr. Buckner, in translating the New Testament into the difficult language of the Javanese, have attracted the friendly notice and aid of the Netherlands Society, and similar continental institutions. He has been diligently occupied in revising this important work for the press ; and has persevered, at the same time, in attempting to impart scriptural instruction to the heathen and Mahomedans around him, wherever he can find access. He meets with none to gainsay or resist ; in some cases, his counsels have availed to restrain deeds of violence and blood ; but, generally speaking, he has to deplore the spirit of almost brutal apathy which renders the objects of his solicitude altogether indifferent to the themes on which he seeks to engage their attention.

The political arrangement which has lately transferred the island of Sumatra to the Dutch Government may, in its consequences, considerably affect our missionary stations on that island, as the continuance of that official sanction which has been hitherto given to schools, and other means of communicating instruction to the Malays, is uncertain. To the late Governor of that settlement, the Hon. Sir Stamford Raffles, the cordial thanks of the Society are due, for the kind and efficient patronage which he has always afforded the mission. One of the most pleasing features in the accounts recently forwarded by our brethren at Benoolen is the progress of the native schools, the last general examination of which was conducted by the Governor in person. We regret to add, that Mr. Robinson, who has long been subject to an apoplectic affection, has found it of late increase to such a degree, as to render him, for the present at least, incapable of all application. A voyage being recommended by his medical advisers, accompanied with the opinion that he would ever regain the power of exertion in that climate, he has removed to Bengal with his family, hoping that he may be able there to render some further service to the cause to which the last eighteen years of his life have been devoted.

At Padang, the prospects of Mr. Evans  
are again become doubtful, in consequence  
of the lamented death of Colonel Raaf,  
the resident, whose enlightened mind had led  
him to appreciate exertions for the moral  
welfare of the people under his charge, and  
to extend towards such exertions, that patron-  
age, without which it seems, in these  
settlements, almost impossible that they can  
succeed. From Sebolga, Mr. Burton in-  
forms us that he has translated the first six  
chapters of the Gospel of St. John into the  
Batak language, and is frequently asked by  
his neighbours to lend the manuscript for  
their perusal. Accompanied by Mr. N.  
Vard, from Bencoolen, he lately made an  
excursion into the interior of the country,  
where no white men had ever been seen  
before. Their appearance, as it was to be  
expected, excited so much curiosity, that  
several thousands were collected, at different  
stages of their journey, to meet them.  
Mr. Burton was well understood, and much  
attention was paid to his brief and simple  
expositions of the first principles of the ora-  
cles of God.

The aspect of the West Indian Mission, during the past year, has been such as to awaken frequent solicitude; while, at the same time, much cause has existed for grateful acknowledgement.

Immediately after the last annual meeting, intelligence arrived of the decease, after an illness of only three days, of Mr. Thomas Knibb, who conducted the Free School at Kingston, in connexion with the Church, under the care of Mr. Coulart. By his assiduity in this department, and his occasional services in the ministry, as well as by the uniform excellence of his character, he had acquired very general esteem; but it pleased God thus to cut short his labours, soon after he had entered upon them. His place has since been supplied by a younger brother, Mr. W. Knibb, who arrived in Jamaica in February last, having been favoured, like several of our preceding missionaries, to that quarter, with a gratuitous passage through the kindness of Messrs. Angus

and Co. Considerable additions have been made to each of the churches in Kingston—no less than four hundred and fifty to Mr. Coulart's alone—and cheering testimonies to the nature and value of the Gospel have been borne by many in the solemn hour of approaching dissolution. Besides attending, with parental anxiety, to the concerns of his large flock in Kingston, Mr. Coulart has been occupied in measures to extend more widely the sphere of the Society's operations, having purchased a plot of ground at Mount Charles, a healthy part of the island, about twenty miles from Kingston, with a view to form a new station there. It is situated conveniently for the attendance of large congregations, and there are many on the spot who feel interested in the object, and have subscribed liberally towards the purchase. It will gratify the Committee to be enabled shortly to follow up Mr. Coulart's plan, by sending a missionary thither.

The progress of Mr. Philippo, at Spanish Town, has been impeded, partly by the illness of himself and Mrs. P., and partly by a requisition totally at variance with his character as a missionary, that he should appear in the ranks and render military service. This demand Mr. Philippo felt himself, of course, called upon to resist; and he would probably have suffered imprisonment for his non-compliance, had not the Hon. Francis Smith, Custos of Spanish Town, most kindly interfered with his Grace the Governor on his behalf. The committee have respectfully acknowledged the kindness shewn to Mr. Philippo by Mr. Smith, and represented the case to the Government at home, by whom they trust measures will be taken to prevent the occurrence of such grievances in future. Mr. Philippo is in urgent need of a new place of worship; and on other respects, his prospects are pleasing, not only at Spanish Town, but also at Passapatan Fort and Old Harbour, where he occasionally preaches. In the latter place, a new chapel has been lately erected at the expense of individuals residing in the neighbourhood.

At Montego Bay, the congregation has increased so considerably as to render it necessary for Mr. Burchell to procure larger premises; and by the kind assistance of some of the resident gentlemen, he has been enabled to obtain a large building in the centre of the town, formerly used as the court house, more recently as a theatre. Here a church has been formed, and the Gospel has proved successful in reclaiming several from the error of their ways, who are given themselves to the Lord and to His people according to His word. But we regret to say, that here, also, much opposition has been experienced, and many impediments are thrown in the way of the attendance of the negroes on Mr. Burchell's ministry. It cannot be doubted that, when the real character and object of missionaries are better understood, the prejudices now entertained against them will subside; but it is truly painful to think that, in the mean while, many who would gladly assemble for the worship of God, are debarred from that privilege. These remarks, we are happy to add, do not apply to Annotta Bay. There, the attendance of all classes has been good; an obvious improvement has taken place in the morals of many; and, it is hoped, have experienced a saving change; and a church has been formed, consisting of forty members. At the date of the last accounts, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were both much indisposed, and had been removed, for change of air, to the house of a neighbouring magistrate, who had treated them with much kindness.

Amidst many circumstances of a discouraging nature, Mr. Bourn has continued his labours at Belize, and has not been permitted to do so entirely in vain. His congregation has gradually increased; four persons have been baptized: several others are candidates for that ordinance; and after much personal toil and fatigue, he has completed the erection of a building, which comprises, under the same roof, a dwelling-house and a commodious chapel. But the mysterious providence of God has seen fit, in a very affecting manner, to disappoint his expectations, and those of the committee, in reference to the mission to the Mosquito Shore. Mr. Fleming, who was designated for this new undertaking, arrived at Belize on July last, had an interview with some of the Mosquito Indians who visited that town soon afterwards, and was deeply interested in the prospect before him: but before he could proceed to the place of his destination, a malignant fever was commissioned to remove him from the scenes of mortality.—Only four days after his decease, his affectionate partner was called to follow him, and they now rest together, till the resurrection morn, in the land, which, only two months before, they had entered as the messengers of salvation. Under bereavements so unexpected and awful, our only resource is in the conviction of the holiness and goodness of the Great Arbitrer of life and death. May we grant as wisdom rightly to interpret these mysterious expressions of his will!

Mr. Daniel Schlatter, of whose self-denying enterprise, in becoming a missionary among the Nogay Tartars, mention was made in our last report, has declined for the present entering into a formal connexion with the Society, under the impression that he has not as yet arrived for him to give up his present humble occupation, and employ himself wholly in preaching the Gospel, but the letter in which he announces this decision, and some extracts from his journals, which have very lately been received, breathe such a spirit of lively faith and cheerful, disinterested zeal, that we cannot but hope that he will soon feel himself at liberty to engage unreservedly in the work of God. This is especially desirable, as ar-



would be difficult, under existing circumstances, for missionaries of any other description, to find an entrance into those vast and benighted regions.

In glancing at the domestic history of the Society during the past year, we are powerfully reminded of the pathetic interrogation, "Your fathers, where are they? And the prophets, do they live for ever?" Our esteemed brother, the Rev. John Saffery, of Salisbury, whose active exertions on behalf of the Mission, almost from its commencement, are well known to all its friends, has been removed by the hand of death. More recently, we have been called to mourn the decease of the venerable Dr. Ryland, the Senior Secretary of the Society, whose faith and zeal greatly promoted its formation, and who, from that period to his dying hour, took a deep and parental interest in all its concerns. The loss of such individuals is great, and cannot but occasion feelings of lively regret; but it must not be forgotten, that to Him, in whose cause we are engaged, our gratitude is due for the grace bestowed upon our deceased brethren, and that his promises justify the hope that others will be raised up to enter into their labours, and carry forward the work which it was their privilege to begin.

Four individuals have proceeded to foreign stations during the year—Mr. and Mrs. Knibb, as already noticed, to Jamaica, and Mr. and Mrs. Swan to Bengal. Mr. Swan was a member of the Church at Edinburgh, under the care of the Rev. Christopher Anderson, and having studied, for the usual term, at the Academy at Bristol, and subsequently in the University at Edinburgh, has gone out, at the invitation of our Serampore friends, as Theological Professor in the College founded by them. Mr. George Pearce, a student in the Stepney Academic Institution, has been admitted as a candidate for missionary labours; and has since been engaged, together with Mr. Thomas, in prosecuting the study of Oriental language, preparatory to leaving this country; a plan which there is reason to hope will soon be acted upon generally, in the case of missionaries destined for India. Several other individuals have offered their services to the committee, and some of these applications are now under consideration. Still, it should be distinctly understood that the committee are desirous to enlarge the number of missionaries, especially in the East, where important stations invite occupation, and a variety of causes have combined to diminish our missionary strength.

The receipts of the Society during the last year have considerably exceeded those of the preceding. This has arisen, in part, from the payment of several considerable legacies, among which may be specified £1000 from the late Mrs. Calwell, of Bath, bequeathed to the translation fund; and a further sum of £643 5s. 5d. amount, after deducting legal charges, &c. of a bequest from Mr. Thomas Berridge, late of Northampton.

A friend, who has, in former years, repeatedly favoured the society with anonymous donations, and now wishes to be concealed under the designation of "An Unprofitable Servant," has presented the noble bequest of £1000 to your funds, subject merely to a moderate annual payment during life. Mr. Deakin, of Birmingham, notwithstanding the failure of the projected mission to the Mosquito Shore, towards which he contributed so liberally last year, has placed two other sums of £100 each, at the disposal of the Society; and £200 has also been forwarded, in addition to many previous donations, from our generous friend, Thomas Key, Esq. of Water Fulford.

The Committee feel much gratification in announcing that these unexpected additions to the usual income of the Society have enabled them to accomplish an object which they have long felt very desirable, but which, till now, circumstances have not permitted them to attempt. They refer to the formation of a fund for the widows and orphans of missionaries, the utility of which, both as a source of future provision for the families of our brethren engaged in foreign service, and as a means of relieving the annual demands upon the ordinary resources of the Society which may be expected to increase from year to year, must be obvious to all. Towards the commencement of this highly important object, the sum of £1000 has been appropriated, and invested in Government Securities; it is intended further, to make a small annual addition to the fund regulated by the number of missionaries in connexion with the society; and it is confidently hoped that the plan will receive pecuniary support and encouragement from the friends of the Society, both at home and abroad.

The exertions of the society for the benefit of the negroes in Jamaica, have been kindly noticed by the Incorporated Society for propagating the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent, who have voted £100 for the encouragement of our missions in that quarter. As several of the gentlemen who take the lead in that institution are well acquainted with, and deeply interested in, the West Indies, this donation affords a satisfactory proof of the light in which they regard efforts to communicate religious instruction to the negro population.

Our friends in Scotland, notwithstanding the number of similar institutions among themselves, have continued to afford the Society the most unequivocal proofs of their confidence and good will. Nearly £1000 were collected by Messrs. Edmunds and Saunders, on their late journey thither, besides a variety of other contributions, among which the sum of £672 from the Glasgow Auxiliary, and a renewed donation of £300 for the translations from the Edinburgh Bible Society, deserve particular mention.

A third remittance of £200 has been forwarded by our Mennonite brethren, composing the Netherlands Auxiliary Society, accompanied by the friendly intimation that, but for the calamitous foundations with which their country has lately been visited, the amount would probably have been larger. A remittance of £80 has also been received as a token of attachment to the cause of missions, from several congregations of the same body at Danzig, Marienburg, Elbing, and other towns in Prussia. These proofs of Christian kindness are further effects of the zealous co-operation of our much esteemed friend, the Rev. W. H. Angus, who is still on the Continent, employed, in various ways, in promoting the cause of holiness and truth. At his suggestion, a quarterly paper of Missionary intelligence has been compiled, for the informa-

tion of our continental brethren, which is translated into German, and circulated, under the direction of a pious friend in Leipzig, to a considerable extent.

In this, as in former years, the Society has been much indebted to the affectionate and disinterested zeal displayed by the Auxiliary Societies in various parts of the kingdom, and to the readiness with which many of our esteemed brethren in travelling and preaching on its behalf. Such a combination of effort is indeed essential to the prosperity of the cause; and the Committee cherish the hope that many of their younger friends will feel themselves called upon to use their utmost exertions to supply the places of those who have entered into rest, and to consecrate themselves, from this time, to the work of the Lord.

On the solemn inducements and animating encouragements to persevere and abound in our exertions for the glory of God, and the benefit of mankind, it would be easy to enlarge: but the limits of a Report forbid. One motive only, suggested most forcibly by the events of the last year, and clothed in the language of inspiration, shall terminate our appeal: "The night cometh when no man can work." "Whatsoever, therefore, thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

## Summary of News.

### FOREIGN.

**Spain.**—Cadiz papers to Nov. 18, and Gibraltar dates to the 10th, have been received in New-York. Much alarm exists in Spain on account of the depredations of the South American privateers upon her commerce. It is stated that nine Spanish merchant vessels were captured on the 26th of October, in sight of the Rock of Gibraltar. A number of other Spanish vessels in Gibraltar did not dare to put to sea.

Capt. Barker informs, that on the 19th ult. the Colombian armed brig General Soublette, sailed from Gibraltar Bay for the purpose of intercepting some Spanish vessels then in sight. When off the Point, she was attacked by four Spanish brigs, two schooners, and a gun boat. A running fight then commenced, which was kept up with much spirit for two hours, which was distinctly seen from the Rock. Much anxiety was felt for the fate of the Colombians during the night, which was however relieved early in the morning by the return of the brig to her anchorage, apparently not much injured. The particulars of this gallant affair were not known, except that Capt. Cunningham lost an arm in the action.

**East Indies.**—By the arrival at Philadelphia, of the ship Georgian, in 117 days from Calcutta, papers from that city to the 24th of August have been received. The Calcutta John Bull, of that day, says—"We regret to hear that a very considerable degree of sickness and mortality prevails in the Upper Provinces, particularly among the children of Europeans."

On the subject of the Burmese war, we find the following paragraphs:

"We have received letters from Rangoon of the end of July, and from Prome the 27th of that month; our Rangoon epistles speak of the persuasion being general there, that no disinclination exists on the part of the Burmese against treating with us, and putting an end to the war; and add that no enemy is heard of within 150 miles."

"The time for completing a treaty honourable to the British arms, in as far as we may dictate our terms, appears, in the opinion of our Rangoon friends, to have arrived."

"Our Prome letters of the 27th of July, say that no prospect of peace exists—that the enemy show no inclination to offer terms. The country was flooded with water; apprehensions were entertained, that on the taking off of the water, fever might become prevalent. The march on the Capital is regarded as settled on, and no doubt entertained of reaching it early in the next cold weather; but should the king and court run away, as expected, *cui bono*, it is asked, is our advance?"

We hear it given as the opinion of men of intelligence and observation on the spot, that the Burmese have been taught a lesson they will not soon forget, but that their children's children will recollect the visits of the English. So strongly is it impressed on the natives between Prome and Rangoon, that we are able to carry destruction to the gates of Ava, and overthrow the throne and dynasty of Alompra, that several chiefs in that part of the kingdom have, it is said, undertaken to proceed to the capital, and although at the most imminent hazard of their heads, to make known to his golden footed majesty the inevitable fate that awaits him from the English arms. So far therefore as a beneficial impression on the minds of the Burman nation is an object to be attained, we believe that object has been reached; and so far as this is calculated to secure to us the future tranquillity of our eastern and south-eastern frontier, it has been gained by the operations already completed.

The Dutch have brought but a poor establishment to Bencoolen; a sloop of war and a small schooner brought the whole of them. It is said they intend keeping Padang their presidency on the Coast.

Writers in the John Bull insist upon the wisdom of "detaching the old kingdom of Pegu from the empire of the Burmahs." It appears to have been generally considered as certain that the British army would reach the Burmese capital. The heat in British India was intense—a dreadful mortality from sickness prevailed among the natives of the district of Calcutta, and at Aracan, among the British and native troops.

**Colombia.**—By the arrival at Baltimore, of the schooner Edward and Francis, from La Guayra, Caracas papers to the 30th of November have been received. The Colombianos of the latest date says—"We have received Bogota papers of the 27th of October. The elections throughout the country are hitherto unanimous in favour of the re-election of Gen. Bolivar to the Presidency; and give a majority to Gen. Santander for the Vice-Presidency. These papers state that the meeting of the Peruvian Legislature is fixed by a decree of the Executive for the 10th of next February."

The British brig of war Primrose has arrived at La Guayra, having on board Sir Robert Kerr Porter, his Britannic Majesty's Consul for Caracas.

**Haiti.**—A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Port-au-Prince, at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 19th of November. It was preceded by a rumbling noise from the south-east, and continued four or five seconds. The shock was, according to the representations of some of the oldest inhabitants, more violent than that of the year 1770, which nearly destroyed the whole city. Provisionally there was no material injury sustained.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Indiana.**—On the 5th instant, the Legislature of this State convened at Indianapolis. In the Senate, Milton Stapp was chosen Speaker; in the House, Robert M. Evans was elected to the same office.

**Tennessee.**—The Legislature of this State adjourned, *sine die*, on the 7th instant, after a session of eleven weeks and three days, during which 68 acts of a public character were passed. Previous to adjournment a resolution was adopted by both branches, for removing the seat of government, and requiring the next session of the Legislature to be held in Nashville.

**Kentucky.**—The estimate of the expenditures of the state government of Kentucky for the year commencing on the 10th of October last, is \$1,137,530. From the account of the Treasurer for the last year, it appears that the commonwealth owes the Bank of the Commonwealth \$26,444 69; the amount of notes of the Bank now in circulation is \$1,436,239 63; notes under discount, \$1,623,740 41; notes in suit, \$281,889 41; and the real estate owned by the Bank is estimated at \$26,154 19. The expenses of the institution for the last four months amounted to \$9,593 41. John I. Marshall has been chosen President of the Bank for the ensuing year, and James Davidson Treasurer of the State.

The *Frankfort Argus* of the 14th instant says—"While the House of Representatives was in session on Monday evening last, the spacious building occupied by them was discovered to be on fire. It was near the comb of the roof, and in a few seconds the roof was in a blaze. All attempts to arrest it, were, from the first moment perfectly idle. Most of the papers and furniture, and Lafayette's portrait, were saved; but so rapid were the flames, that the whole interior of the building was, in a few minutes, like a blazing oven." The Legislature occupied the Methodist meeting house as a Legislative hall during the remainder of its session, which was closed on the 17th instant.

**Alabama.**—From the annual report of the Treasurer of this State, laid before the Legislature on the 28th ult. it appears that the revenue during the past year amounted to \$128,994 19 cents; and that the disbursements, during the same period, were \$58,818 87 cents; leaving in the Treasury, including the sum of \$27,576 004 transferred to the Bank in January last, a balance of \$70,175 314 cents. The University fund, which is principally invested in the stock of the Bank of Alabama, is \$69,733 84 cents. The three per cent. stock, amounts to \$42,456 67 cents; and the State of Government Fund to \$37,915 39 cents.

**Georgia.**—The receipts into the Treasury of Georgia during the last financial year were \$365,582 734 cents; and the disbursements for the same period \$174,421 93 cts., as appears by the report of the Comptroller General made to the Legislature of the State. The revenues of Georgia are double its expenditures, and it has on hand a surplus of nearly a million of dollars. The Senate of Georgia has concurred by a unanimous vote in the resolutions of the House of Representatives, approving the conduct of Duncan G. Campbell and James Merriweather, in negotiating the treaty with the Creek Indians.

**North Carolina.**—Within a few years, much zeal has been displayed in the establishment of schools and academies in this State. There are now 60 academies; and the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, 28 miles west of Raleigh, is in a highly flourishing condition.

**Virginia.**—In the Legislature of this State, a report from the Joint Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts, was read on the 22d instant. The report states, that on the 30th Sept. 1824, there remained in the Treasury to the credit of the Commonwealth \$63,667 72; the receipts from the 30th Sept. 1824, to 1st Oct. 1825, were \$473,483 08, subject to the deduction of \$481,412 68, the amount of disbursements during the same period; leaving a balance in the Treasury in favour of the commonwealth on the 1st October last, of \$55,738 12, as is stated in the Treasurer's Annual Report. There was also a balance of \$155,984 77 remaining in the Treasury on the 30th September, to the credit of the Literary Fund.—A balance of \$9241 25 at the same period to the credit of the Fund for Internal Improvement; and a balance of \$94,552 31 at the same period to the credit of the James River Company.

**Maryland.**—The Legislature of this State convened at Annapolis, on Monday, the 26th inst. The Senate re-appointed the former Clerk, and other officers, without opposition, and requested the Rev. Dr. Rafferty to officiate as Chaplain. In the House, 38 members only being present, a motion was made, and carried, to adjourn until Tuesday morning. On Tuesday a quorum was formed. Benedict I. Semmes was elected Speaker, and John Brewer, Clerk.

The Baltimore American says—"The Honourable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, President of the late Convention on Internal Improvement, has instructed the Secretary of the Convention to notify J. C. Herbert, Esq. of Prince George's county, Daniel Murray, Esq. of Anne Arundel county, and R. T. Spence, Esq. of Baltimore county, of their having been designated by him as the Committee to draft a memorial to the Legislature of Maryland, in conformity with the report and resolutions adopted by the Convention. We understand that these gentlemen propose to meet at Annapolis at an early day of the present session, for the execution of the trust confided to them."

**Vermont.**—By the Auditor's Report of the state of the Treasury, it appears that the receipts, during the past year, have amounted to \$36,000; and the expenditures \$38,300; leaving a balance on hand of \$18,000. In addition to this, it appears that the outstanding debts due to the State, amount to \$38,000.

**Public Loss.**—The Philadelphia Democratic Press says, it has been ascertained that the amount of duties due to the United States by Edward Thompson, merchant, of that city, is nine hundred thousand dollars, and that the security taken by the Custom House is reported to be utterly unable to pay any part of this immense sum.

**Extensive Seizure.**—The New-York papers contain official notices of the seizure there of eleven hundred and thirty-six chests, and 56 half chests Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas, imported in certain vessels into Philadelphia, and found in New-York, on which the duties have not been paid nor secured, and as forfeited to the United States.

**American Colonization Society.**—The Agents of this Society in New-England, appear to be very successful in their efforts to promote its interests. The Rev. W. W. Niles, whose field seems to have been in the State of Maine, says, in a letter to the Editor of the Christian Mirror: "The donations of some of the towns, through which I passed, (I quote from memory, and give them in round numbers) are nearly as follows. In Augusta, \$120; Hallowell, 170; Gardiner, 100; Brunswick, 120; Portland, adding the probable avails of the Society to the collections already made, from 500 to a 1000; Saco, 140; Kennebunk, 130; Kennebunkport, 150; Alfred, 60; and Dover, 220."

**Miscellaneous Items.**—Nine instances of highway robbery have occurred in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, during the last three weeks.

The amount of auction sales in the City of New-York, during the quarter, ending September 30th, was \$7,880,800; on which a duty of \$97,068 was paid into the State Treasury.

The sewing silk and raw silk produced in Windham county, Connecticut, is estimated to be worth \$54,000 per annum.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have passed resolutions in favour of taking measures to open a water communication over land from the Delaware to Lake Erie.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that the State law, imposing a tax on the retailers of foreign merchandise, is constitutional.

As an evidence of the willingness with which the citizens of Ohio meet the contributions necessary for completing the canal, we observe, that the sum of \$16,000 was subscribed in Chillicothe, about a fortnight since, as a donation to the canal fund.

A bill incorporating the College of Physicians of the Valley of Virginia, at Winchester, has passed the House of Delegates of that State.

In the Medical Department of Transylvania University, more than 270 students have already entered for the present session.

**Arrival.**—The U. S. ships John Adams, Captain Nicholson, and the Decoy, Lieutenant Commandant Pottinger, have arrived at Norfolk, from Pensacola.

The U. S. ship Cyane, Captain Elliot, bound on a cruise on the coast of Brazil, &c. sailed from New-York on the 26th inst. The Brandywine frigate, Lieutenant Gregory, arrived at Gibraltar, November 11th, from Cowes, and, with the North Carolina, Constellation, and Erie, sailed for Port Mahon, on the 16th of that month.

The frigate United States, Com. Hull, and two other U. S. vessels, were lying at Chorrillos, on the 1st of October.

The ship of the Line now building at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia, is to be called the Pennsylvania; and the frigate, which is finished, but not yet launched, is to be called the Haritan.



## COLUMBIAN STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY,  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 31, 1825.

### CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

With this number, we complete the fourth volume of THE COLUMBIAN STAR. A formal address on the occasion is unnecessary. But we cannot forbear to return our grateful acknowledgments to our friends and patrons, for the indulgence which, at their hands, we have uniformly experienced. Assurances of their general approbation of the course we have pursued, have been multiplied upon us quite unsolicited, and have always contributed, with other circumstances, to stimulate our efforts. It has been our constant aim to promote the cause of God and truth. We may have erred—to err is human—but of the general rectitude of our intentions we are confident. Should evils result from any act of ours, we shall be the first to deplore it. Whatever good may have been effected by our labours, we hope for grace to ascribe all the glory to Him, from whom all holy desires and upright intentions proceed.

Our correspondents will accept our grateful returns for the favours which they have occasionally contributed. The biographical notices of the fathers and primitive Christians, furnished by your intelligent and industrious friend *Adoniram*, have, we doubt not, been read with interest. He and others are solicited to continue their valuable contributions.

### THE MISSIONARY.

We stated, a few weeks since, that this paper, published at Mount Zion, Georgia, had discontinued publication. The Wesleyan Journal assures us that it is to be revived, and that its appearance may be expected next week, under the name of the "Georgia Reporter and Christian Gazette."

### REPORT OF THE ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This interesting article may be found on our first page. Though long, it will afford an attentive perusal. Our Brethren in our land exhibit a depth of benevolence in an activity of zeal, and a vision of the difficulties of the most appalling nature, joined issue with opposition, which have disheartened any but those who are piously devoted to the cause of human truth. Their success also has been full and signal.

The disbursements of the Society for the year ending June, 1825, amounted to £14s. 7d. almost seventy-two thousand dollars. The receipts amounted to £15995 10s. 6d.—more than seventy-one thousand dollars. Nearly seven thousand dollars remained in the Treasury.

### PHILOMATHESIAN SOCIETY.

This Association of young gentlemen the Baptist Theological Seminary at Milton, N. Y., some time since published the Baptist Register, an Obituary and Mr. Asahel Pelton. Upon this article made a few remarks, designed to correct some of its misstatements, but out any intention of implicating the Society or its Correspondent. The motives of the Society were never doubted, were commendable; that the writer of its communications intended to state things truly, we have never disposed to deny; but we then desired to still deny, that facts were corrected presented. This denial we are now substantiate, and shall so do, however voicing it may be to our feelings, abundant circumstances render it necessary.

The Philomathesian Society has pleased to publish a reply of considerable length. This reply accuses us of dishonesty in omitting, "for obvious reasons," the Obituary. These reasons, Mr. Pelton's friends in this region, be given to his friends in New-York, not delicacy forbid. But we forbear.

The Philomathesian Society has now itself a celebrity which we do not employ whole of the article, purporting to be to our "animadversions," is a sneering disingenuousness and misrepresentation, quite gratuitous, and unworthy of source. No severer punishment could be inflicted on its authors, than the publication in the Star of the puerile production. Their object is fully appreciated, and we all the respect it will probably receive.

A word to the Editor of the Register, and we say no more. He certainly comprehends our motives, and misinterprets language, when he says in his remarks the article from the Philomathesian society:—"We think the article in the Star required a reply, as there was an implication of its integrity, and a contempt of institution; but we think it somewhat much of severity."

And we fully agree with him when he says:—"The institution at Hamilton is of importance; and for usefulness, passed by none in our denomination makes no blazoning pretensions. Its papers are of the substantial kind, aiming at benefit of the churches, and not the element of ministerial pride."

But we are unable to conceive of authority he charges us with contempt the Institution at Hamilton. We have ways been accustomed to think and speak of it in the highest terms, nor do we wish it or of its officers, because of the Liberator's attack which its inmates have made upon us. We sincerely hope it may flourish, and hope it may be in teaching its pupils, not only in the Gospel, but also to govern their tongues.

There is nothing in the language employed, that can properly be interpreted to signify the "contempt," included to, and we repel the charge. Before been suggested to us that we are considered as inimical to the efforts of the Baptists in the State of New-York; but the situation, from whatever source it may have originated, has not a coloring of truth have ever esteemed them as our most active and enterprising portion denomination—and neither from the contents of our paper, nor from our position, has any individual ever known intimate a contrary sentiment.

### BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY.

The Agent of the Baptist General Society acknowledges the receipt of \$1000 from the Female Bible Society, connected with the Baptist church and congregation in Poultney, Vermont, to contribute to their pastor, the Rev. Phares Chubb, member for life.

### COMMENCEMENT—COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

The papers of this city have expressed their sentiments concerning the exercises of the late Commencement of the Columbian College, in very flattering terms. The following remarks are from the National of Saturday last:

"The second annual Commencement of the Columbian College was celebrated on Wednesday, Dr. Laurie's church, on Wednesday. The procession, composed of the Trustees, the President and Faculty of the College, and the Medical and Law Students, preceded by the Marine Band, amounting in all to upwards of one hundred, entered the city at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to the College."



REPORT OF THE ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This interesting article may be found on our first page. Though long, it will be an attentive perusal. Our Brethren in an activity of zeal, and a union of effort, which we hope yet to see imitated in this country. They have encountered difficulties of the most appalling nature, have disheartened any but those who are devoted to the cause of holiness and truth. Their success also has been a signal.

PHILOMATHESIAN SOCIETY.

This Association of young gentlemen of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Andover, N. Y., some time since published a Register, an Obituary, and a few remarks, designed to correct some of its misstatements, but without any intention of implicating the Society or its Correspondents. The motives of the Society were never doubted, were commendable, and that the writer of its communication had to state things truly, we have never disposed to deny. But we then denied that still deny, that facts were corrected. This denial we are now substantiate, and shall so do, however it may be to our feelings, should circumstances render it necessary.

MORAL DIGNITY OF MISSIONS.

We have been requested to publish the extract from a review, in the *Observer*, of the Rev. Mr. Wayland's sermon on the "Moral Dignity of the Missionary Enterprise." We are gratified to learn that the work is received with approbation by transatlantic Christians, and feel a pleasure in publishing their sentiments. We would fondly hope that not far distant when the Baptist denomination in America will include many writers as Mr. W.

BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY.

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COMMENCEMENT—COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

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persons, were an interesting aspect. The assembly of intelligence and ability, which we were much gratified to observe, the President of the United States, the Heads of Departments, and a large number of Senators and Members of the Representatives, composed part of the audience.

The President of the College then gave a review of the exercises, the high degree of gratification we experienced, and the confidence we have in the future of the institution. There was a richness of intellect, a taste of the most refined, and a richness of colour in the compositions of the young gentlemen who spoke, that reflected high praise on the instruction. The Valedictory address was peculiarly touching, and the audience and solemn attention of the audience, that the full force of them was felt.

The exercises being concluded, the program was re-organized under the direction of the President of the College, and returned to the College. The evening of the day, a neat and elegant dinner was prepared at the house of the President of the College. Among the guests, we noticed the Secretary of War, Post-master General, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, a number of members of Congress, and many other gentlemen of distinction. The company dispersed at an early hour, much gratified with the exercises of the day.

The following remarks we extract from the National Intelligencer: The young gentlemen, who bore parts in the exercises, acquitted themselves in a classical style. It will not be considered as an overstatement, that the orators, Mr. Eliot, and Mr. Cushman, were, in the opinion of the audience, the most felicitous, in subject and execution. The Salutatory, in Latin, by Mr. Eliot, was a chaste composition; calculated to reach the hearts of the students to whom they were addressed. The Valedictory Addresses, by Mr. Stow, were calculated to reach the hearts of the students to whom they were addressed. The Valedictory Addresses, by Mr. Stow, were calculated to reach the hearts of the students to whom they were addressed.

And we fully agree with him when he says: "The institution at Hamilton is of great importance; and for usefulness, it is surpassed by none in our denomination. It makes no blazoning pretensions. Its purpose is of the substantial kind, aiming at the benefit of the churches, and not the display of ministerial pride."

But we are unable to conceive of authority he charges us with conferring the Institution at Hamilton. We have been accustomed to think and speak in the highest terms, nor do we think of it or of its officers, because of the Liberator's attack which its inmates have made upon us. We sincerely desire that it may flourish, and hope it may be successful in teaching its pupils, not only to love the Gospel, but also to govern their tongues. There is nothing in the language employed, that can possibly be interpreted to signify the "contempt" imputed to, and we repel the charge. We have been suggested to us that we are considered as inimical to the efforts of the Liberator in the State of New-York; but we are under the restraining and governing influence of a sound scriptural piety, so we feel confident in the application of augmenting vigour to hallowed purposes, but without such a conductor the influence of talent may descend to a certain force alike on friends and enemies. We will endeavour to give our readers an outline of this powerful sermon, from the words "the field is the world," a truly spirited exhortation on the true character of the missionary enterprise, and the grandeur of the missionary enterprise, namely, the conversion, not nominal, but real, to Christianity, of seven out of the eight hundred millions of whom the world consists. The dark and degraded condition, both in morals and religion, of these millions, with the multiplied species of suffering and misery, is spread over the globe in glowing colours, and the supremacy of the missionary enterprise rises as a brightness before which patriotism, conquest, and the honours of fame all fade away, as he describes the work of missions, and seizes with a strong grasp on the eternal destinies of the whole of man. The arduous character of the work is the next feature considered by the speaker. It is the conversion of "the world." That of an individual is described as a miracle. What, then, is the conversion of the world? The difficulties and immensity are glanced at: those particularly arising from diversity of tongues, forms of government, and insularity of climate; the features of a true missionary's character are added, uniting the qualities of perseverance, self-denial, courage,

and faith. We do not quite admire the arrangement of these constituents. Had the last been first, and the second last, we should have seen more of propriety and system; but in developing these characteristics, we find the requisites of a good missionary placed fearfully high. They are such as, without the special grace of God, would be quite unattainable.

The means by which the moral revolution of the world is to be effected, is the next subject of consideration; and this is at once declared to be the preaching of Christ crucified. The simplicity, benevolence, and efficacy of these means, are severally examined.

COLONY AT LIBERIA.

The following letters from the Rev. Lott Cary of Monrovia, Africa, to Wm. Crane, Esq. of Richmond, Virginia, have been politely communicated to us for insertion.

The first letter, dated June 10, 1825, is addressed, through Mr. Crane, to the Board of Directors of the African Missionary Society in Richmond. It commences with the following list of African scholars in the day-school:

From Cape Mount.—John Barley, Thomas Crook, George Thompson, Thomas Williams, Thomas Newport, Josiah White, Isaiah Hawkins, Anthony Williams, John Taybour, Edward Benston, Andrew Benston, John White, George Johnson, Rozetta Nutter, John Curtis, George Carpenter, Thomas Peter, George Curtis, William Peters.

From Gorah country.—Thomas Corker, Page Sampson.

From Bassa.—Henry Barber, William Draper, William Preston, Andrew Barber, John Hill, Peter Thompson, Peter Curtis, Thomas Bayser.

From Day country.—Kye Bramley.

From Trade town.—William Johnson.

Letter to the Board.

Very Dear Patrons,—I know that it will be a source of much gratification to you, to hear that on the 18th day of April, 1825, we established a missionary school for native children. We began with 21, and have increased since up to the number of the names above; and as I knew it to be the great object which the Society had in view, I felt that there was no risk in furnishing them with a suit of clothes each. Upon the credit of the Board, I purchased 165 yards of domestic of brother J. Lewis, which the Board will please to pay to his order. We teach from eleven in the morning until two in the afternoon, that being as much time as I can spare at present. You will see from the list that Grand Cape Mount will soon be a field for missionary labour, as that nation is most anxious for improvement. I wrote to the King some time in May to send me five or six girls to school, and have since received an answer, informing me that their mothers and all were in the Grigory bush, and their girls with them, of course, and when they returned I should have them. According to their custom they have to remain six months. I intend writing him again on the subject, and as soon as in the judgment of the Board they can support such an establishment, to get a school established up there. To furnish clothing and books for the children, and support a teacher, is what the Board would have to do. I think that after one or two years such an establishment would be of no expense to the Board; but that they would very gladly support a school themselves. I wish the Board to deliberate on the subject, and write me by the first opportunity, as I expect to go up the next dry season; and I probably might succeed in getting on the way such a school, and appoint some one of our young men to take charge of it. The assortment of books which have been hitherto sent out, has not been adapted to the nature of our infant school, as we found but very few of them that contained the first principles. You will please to improve our supply of school books, such as the American or Webster's Spelling Book. I have some hope of meeting you in your next annual meeting, if the Lord will. We are told to expect great things, and attempt great things. You must know that it is a source of much consolation to me to hear the word of God read by those native sons of Ham who a few months ago were howling in the Devil's bush. May the Lord direct and protect you in all your movements. Amen.

Yours, &c. LOTT CARY.

Letter to Mr. Crane.  
MONROVIA, (Liberia,) Africa, }  
June 15th, 1825. }

DEAR SIR,  
The arrival of the Fidelity gives me an opportunity to hand you a few lines, which I hope may find you in good health. Nothing very interesting has taken place since I wrote you last, only that among the last emigrants that came out, there has been some considerable sickness and some death, the precise account I cannot give at this time. I do believe that the sickness on new comers hitherto has been greatly increased in consequence of the very unfavourable season of the year in which they leave America. You know that they have long been accustomed to have their system prepared for the summer heat; but to leave in the winter, and be suddenly introduced into a warm climate, it is natural to conclude that they will be sooner attacked, and that it will generally terminate more seriously. Send them out in the fall, and I think that the sickness will be very light, and in some constitutions altogether avoided. Please to use your influence to have a physician sent out, as I must of necessity quit the practice of medicine. It occasions a greater consumption of time than I can possibly afford. We begin now to get on with our farms and buildings minding well. I have a promising little crop of rice cassado, and have planted about 180 coffee trees this week, a part of which I expect will produce the next season, as they are now in bloom. I think, Sir, that in a very few years we shall send you coffee of a better quality than you have ever seen brought into your market. We find that the trees, of two species, abound in great quantities on the Capes, both of the large and small green coffee, of which I will send you a specimen by the first opportunity. The Sunday School goes on and prospers; we have now on the list forty, but only about thirty-three attend regularly. Two of them can read in the New Testament, quite encouragingly.—George and John, from Grand Cape Mount. In addition to that, I have got under way a regular day school. We began with 21, and now have on our list 31. This is called the Missionary school, because established in the name of the African Missionary Society. My respects to all the brethren and friends.

Yours, with respect,  
LOTT CARY.

Nineteenth Congress, FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

DECEMBER 26—39.

On Monday, Messrs. Bell, Ellis, and Hendricks, were appointed on the part of the Senate to the Joint Committee on the preservation of the Capitol, Capitol Square, and other public grounds.

Mr. John Randolph, elected a Senator from the State of Virginia, presented his credentials, took the oath of office, and he took his seat.

Mr. Bouigny, of Louisiana, took his seat on Thursday last, but, by inadvertency, was not mentioned in a former report.

The Chair communicated the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; and on motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. it was Ordered, That 3000 copies thereof be printed for the use of the Senate.

The Chair also communicated a Report from the Secretary of the Navy, together with a printed volume, containing the proceedings of the Court Martial and Court of Inquiry, relating to Commodore Porter, pursuant to a resolution of the Senate of the 14th inst.

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. it was Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the Senate, a statement, showing the aggregate quantity of each description of wines that have been annually imported into the United States, since the year 1800; and the rates of duty that have been payable on them respectively.

On Tuesday the Vice President communicated a letter from David Porter, a Captain in the Navy of the United States, and late commander of the Squadron on the West India Station for the Suppression of Piracy, requesting that the subject of certain communications from Thomas Randall and John Mountain, communicated to the Senate at the last session, and which he deems highly injurious to the character of himself, and the other officers of the Squadron, may be investigated, and a decision pronounced thereon; and,

On motion, it was ordered, that this letter be printed for the use of the Senate; and that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Harrison, Tazewell, Marks, Bell, and Holmes. Mr. Holmes, from the Committee on Finance, introduced a bill "supplementary to an act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries;" which was read, and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Holmes, from the same Committee, also introduced a bill "to provide for the seizure and sale of property brought into the United States in violation of the revenue laws, in certain cases;" which was read, and passed to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of dividing the State of Kentucky into two Judicial Districts, and providing for the holding a court in each Judicial District by the District Judge; and also, to inquire into the expediency of fixing the compensation of the District Judge at the sum of two thousand dollars per annum.

The resolution, submitted by Mr. Hendricks, proposing an inquiry concerning the opening of a Canal between the waters of Lake Erie and the Wabash river, were taken up and agreed to.

The resolution, submitted by Mr. Eaton, calling for information relative to the removal of obstructions in the Ohio river, was then taken up and agreed to.

The bill from the House for making appropriation for payment of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, and the bill authorizing the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that State; were twice read and referred.

On Wednesday the resolution submitted by Mr. Johnson, of Ky. concerning the division of the State of Kentucky into two Judicial Districts, was taken up and agreed to. The engrossed bill "for altering the time of holding the District Court in the Northern District of New-York, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

The Senate then proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to consider the bill "supplementary to an act for enrolling or licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," and on motion of Mr. Holmes, the further consideration of the bill was postponed to Monday next.

On Thursday, Mr. Tazewell of Virginia, was, at his own request, excused from serving on the Select Committee appointed on the petition of Richard W. Meade, for the reason that, as a Commissioner under the Spanish Treaty, he had made up and declared an opinion on the claim of Mr. Meade.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky., submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the time for re-issuing and locating the Virginia Military Land Warrants, for Revolutionary services upon the Virginia Continental State Line.

Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, moved that the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, and the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry and Court Martial in relation to Com. Porter, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On Friday, Mr. Marks, of Pa. submitted a resolution, proposing to amend the law, so as to alter the time for holding the District Court for the middle district of Pennsylvania.

The bill prescribing the modes of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding contro-

versies between States, was past to a second reading.

The bill for securing the public moneys in the hands of clerks, attorneys, and marshals, was considered in committee, and postponed.

Sundry petitions for private claims, and resolutions for establishing collection districts in various parts of the country, were presented and referred; and the Senate adjourned to Tuesday.

HOUSE.

DECEMBER 27—30.

On Tuesday, the following gentlemen were announced as having been appointed a Select Committee on the Accounts and Claims of the late President Monroe, viz. Messrs. Ingham, Saunders, E. Johnson, Hayden, Tomlinson, Sloane and McDuffie. Petitions were offered by different gentlemen, and severally referred.

After considering the resolution offered by Mr. Dwight, a few days ago, calling for a statement of losses in the collection of the customs, which, after some amendment was adopted.

Mr. Post, of Indiana, offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table.

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a general system of Internal Improvement, embracing Canals, Roads, and Railways, with a fund to be derived from the sale of Public Lands or otherwise, adequate to carry into effect such system, to be distributed among the several States, if required by them, agreeable to their population.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of the Message of President Jefferson, to both Houses of Congress, of 18th January, 1803, recommending an exploring expedition across this Continent. This communication was confidential, and the veil of secrecy has not yet been removed.

On Wednesday, in compliance with a resolution previously offered by Mr. Mercer of Virginia, the following gentlemen were announced as having been appointed a Select Committee on so much of the President's Message as relates to the correspondence of this Government with that of Great Britain, on the subject of the African Slave Trade, viz. Messrs. Mercer, Govan, Verplanck, Tattall, Gurley, Clarke, and Bryan. Petitions were afterwards presented and referred.

Several committees reported on subjects of local concern.

On motion of Mr. Van Rensselaer, of N. Y. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be instructed to inquire into the cause of the fire by which the Library Room and Library of Congress sustained damage on the night of the 22d of December inst., and to report whether any person or persons in the employ of Government be chargeable with negligence in relation to the same.

Mr. McDuffie gave notice that, on the first Thursday in January, he should call up the resolutions which he offered in the commencement of the session, for an amendment of the Constitution of the U. S.

On Thursday, several petitions were presented and referred.

On motion of Mr. Holcombe, of N. J., it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing and increasing the Marine Corps, that the objects of its establishment may be more effectually secured.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, the Constitution ought to be so amended that a uniform system of voting by districts shall be established in all the States, and that the qualified voters of each district shall vote directly for the aforesaid officers. And that the Constitution ought to be further amended in such manner as will prevent the election of the aforesaid officers from devolving upon the respective Houses of Congress; and that the eventual choice shall be from the two highest on the list that may have been previously voted for, and shall be made by States.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Select Committee on alterations in the Representatives' Hall, reported in part, recommending certain resolutions, which, after an animated discussion, on motion of Mr. Bartlett of New Hampshire, were laid on the table.

Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire whether the cultivation of the Mulberry tree and the breeding of silk worms, for the purpose of producing silk, be a subject worthy of legislative attention. And should they think it to be so, that they obtain such information as may be in their power, respecting the kind of Mulberry tree most preferred; the best soil, climate, and mode of cultivation; the probable value of the culture, taking into view the capital employed; the labour and the product, together with such facts and opinions as they may think useful and proper.

Resolved, That the committee inquire whether any legislative provisions are necessary or proper to promote the production of silk.

On Friday, Mr. Newton reported a bill to authorize the importation of gin and brandy in casks of a capacity not less than fifteen gallons, which was read a second time and committed.

Mr. Bartlett, on whose motion the resolutions of the Select Committee submitted for remedying the defect of hearing within the Hall, was yesterday laid on the table, called them up for consideration; and, after an animated debate, in which a number of gentlemen took part, the third and fourth resolutions were agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That, for the purpose of experiment, it is expedient that a partition be erected immediately in the rear of the line of columns near the Speaker's chair, and raised to the elevation of twelve feet.

Resolved, That the expense of this experiment be defrayed from the contingent fund of this House.

An amendment, offered by Mr. Bartlett, giving the Select Committee authority to superintend the alteration, was agreed to. [It is expected that the partition will be erected before next Tuesday.] Adjourned to Tuesday next.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

William H. D. C. Wright, of Maryland, to be Consul of the United States, for the port of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil.

John Tucker Mansfield, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States, for the port of Pernambuco, in Brazil.

Payton Gay, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States, for the Island of Teneriffe, in place of John O'Sullivan, deceased.

John Williams, of Tennessee, as Charge d'Affaires of the United States, to the Republic of Central America.

George Croghan, (late of the Army) to be Inspector General of the Army, in place of Colonel S. B. Archer, deceased.

CONGRESS AT PANAMA.

It is understood, says the National Intelligencer, that the President has nominated to the Senate, as Commissioners on the part of this Government to the Assembly of American Nations at Panama, Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, (at present Minister to the Republic of Colombia,) and John Sergeant, of Philadelphia. William B. Rochester, of New York, is nominated as Secretary to the Commission.

ORDINATION.

At Windsor, North Carolina, on the first Sabbath in December, 1825, Mr. WILLIAM H. JORDAN was set apart, by solemn ordination, to the work of the Gospel ministry. The presbytery, invited by the church at Chashie, of which Mr. Jordan is a member, consisted of Elders R. Pundexter, James Ross, R. Lawrence, William Dossey, and George Patterson. The first prayer and sermon, from Matt. xxvii. 18—20, examination of the candidate, and presenting the Bible and the right hand of fellowship, were the duties assigned to and performed by Elder Patterson. Elder Dossey offered the ordination prayer, and then delivered the charge from Colossians iv. 17. "Take heed to the ministry which thou hast received in the Lord, that thou fulfil it." The assembly was large and solemn, and it is believed that the sensible communion of the Holy Spirit was enjoyed by many, to the consolation and comfort of their souls.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Question.—Which is the most injurious member of society,—the knavish Attorney—the illiterate quack Doctor—or the dissipated Divine?

Clericus is received; but, for several reasons, we think it judicious not to publish his communication. We are unwilling to engage in controversy with neighbouring Editors, when there is no probability that good will result from it. Besides, we apprehend that our correspondent has misinterpreted the language of the article on which he so severely animadverts. It manifestly evinces a spirit of obsequiousness which would be extremely censurable in a Christian Editor; but we see no reason to believe that the writers merit the indiscriminate severity with which the communication of Clericus is highly charged. "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."

The Annual Meeting of the Baptist General Tract Society, will be held at the Meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, on Wednesday next, at half past six o'clock, P. M. The Annual Report will then be read, and the Officers for the ensuing year elected. A general and punctual attendance of the members, and others, who feel an interest in the objects of Christian benevolence, is earnestly solicited. The Board of Managers are requested to meet at the house of the Agent, on Tuesday evening next, at half past six o'clock.

Divine service will be performed in the Hall of the House of Representatives, tomorrow morning, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. LLOYD, of this City.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 22d instant, by the Rev. O. B. Brown, Mr. CHARLES SCOTT to Mrs. JANE DOUGHERTY, both of Alexandria.

In Alexandria, on the 22d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Cornelius, Mr. JEREMIAH HOWARD, to Miss SUSAN ANN MARIA PATTERSON, both of that place.

DIED.

In Romney, Virginia, on Saturday, the 17th instant, of a pulmonary disease, Miss MARY M. FAIRFAX, daughter of Ferdinand Fairfax, Esq. late of Jefferson county, Virginia.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WASHINGTON CITY, DECEMBER 31.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
Bacon	lb.	7 1/2	8
Candles	"	10 1/2	12 1/2
Cheese	"	8	9
Coffee, best	"	19	21
" common	"	16	18
Corn meal	bush.	70	75
Flour	barrel	5 00	6 00
" White wheat	"	8	9
Lard	lb.	8	9
Lime, (Thomaston) retail	cask	1 75	
Molasses	gall.	40	45
Oil, winter	"	75	80
Salt	sack	3 00	3 25
Sugar, best	cwt.	11 50	12 50
" common	"	10 00	10 50
Whiskey, common	gall.	28	31
" old	"	45	

MR. SKINNER'S ACADEMY.

The Winter Term will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1826. He will be assisted by Mr. Hagar, a respectable young gentleman, graduate of Middlebury College, who is competent to teach the French Language, and who will open a branch of instruction in that language, on reasonable terms. Washington City, Dec. 31.



## Poetry.

## LIFE.

What is life? An airy dream,  
Whose painted visions, fancied joys,  
Burst on the view, float on the stream,  
And gild our toys.  
Joy that beameth from afar,  
Vanishes ere yet possess'd;  
Twinkles like the evening star,  
And sinks to rest.  
Hope, that gilds the prospect fair,  
Glitters in the distant view;  
Recedes into the deep despair,  
Of blackest hue.  
Beauty, like an opening flower,  
Blooms upon the youthful cheek;  
Fades and withers by the power  
Of breezes bleak.

But even joy, and beauty's bloom,  
And hope that dazzles on the eye,  
Are blossoms gather'd for the tomb,  
Soon, soon to die.

There is a land of sweet repose,  
Where flowers and fruits immortal bloom,  
Possess'd by him whose pleasures flow  
Beyond the tomb.

There is a haven of the soul,  
Where storms and tempests never rise,  
But peaceful waves of glory roll,  
Above the skies.

O may we there arrive at last,  
Where cares and sorrows never come;  
And when the storms of life are past,  
Find Heaven our home.

## Miscellany.

## ORIGINAL LETTER.

From Dr. Samuel Johnson, not published in his Works, or any life of him.  
March 17th, 1752, O. S.

DEAR SIR,

Notwithstanding the warnings of philosophers, and the daily examples of losses and misfortunes, which life forces upon us, such is the absorption of our thoughts of the business of the present day—such the resignation of our reason to empty hopes of future felicity, or such our unwillingness to foresee what we dread, that every calamity comes suddenly upon us, and not only presses as a burden, but crushes as a blow.

There are evils which happen out of the common course of nature, against which it is no reproach not to be provided. A flash of lightning intercepts the traveller in his way. The concussion of an earthquake heaps the ruins of cities upon their inhabitants. But other miseries time brings, though silently, yet visibly forward, by its own lapse, which yet approaches unseen, because we turn our eyes away, and they seize us unresisted, because we would not arm ourselves against them, by setting them before us.

That it is in vain to shrink from what cannot be avoided, and to hide that from ourselves which must some time be found, is a truth which we all know, but which we all neglect, and perhaps none more than the speculative reasoner, whose thoughts are always from home, whose eye wanders over life, whose fancy dances after meteors of happiness kindled by itself, and who examines every thing rather than his own state.

Nothing is more evident than that the decays of age must terminate in death. Yet there is no man, (says Tully) who does not believe he may live another year, and there is none who does not upon the same principle hope another year for his parent and his friend; but fallacy will be in time detected; the last year, the last day will come;—it has come and is past! "The life which made my own life pleasant is at an end, and the gates of death are shut upon my prospects."

The loss of a friend on whom the heart has fixed, and to whom every wish and endeavour tended, is a state of desolation in which the mind looks abroad impatient of itself, and finds nothing but emptiness and horror. The blankness of life, the artless tenderness, the native simplicity, the modest resignation, the patient sickness, and the quiet death, are remembered only to add value to the loss—to aggravate regret for what cannot be amended—to deepen sorrow for what cannot be recalled.

These are the calamities by which Providence gradually disengages us from the love of life.—Other evils, fortitude may repel, or hope may mitigate; but irreparable privation leaves nothing to exercise resolution or flatter expectation. The dead cannot return, and nothing is left us here but languishment and grief.

Yet such is the course of nature that who-soever lives long, must outlive those he loves and honours. Such is the condition of our present existence, that life must one time lose its associates, and every inhabitant of the earth must walk downward to the grave alone and unregarded, without any partner of his joy or grief, without any interested witness of his misfortunes or success.—Misfortunes indeed he may yet feel, for where is the bottom of the misery of man? but what is success to him who has none to enjoy it? Happiness is not found in self-contemplation; it is perceived only when it is reflected from another.

We know little of the state of departed souls, because such knowledge is not necessary to a good life. Reason deserts us at the brink of the grave, and gives no further intelligence. Revelation is not wholly silent. "There is joy among the angels in heaven over one sinner that repenteth." And surely the joy is communicable to souls disentangled from the body, and made like angels.

Let hope, therefore, dictate what revelation does not confute—that the union of souls may still remain; and that we, who are struggling with sin, sorrow, and infirmities, may have our part in the attention and kindness of those who have finished their course, and are now receiving their reward.

These are the great occasions which force the mind to take refuge in religion. When we have no help in ourselves, what can remain but that we look up to a higher power? And to what hope may we not raise our eyes and hearts, when we consider that the greatest power is the best?

Surely there is no man, who, thus afflicted, does not seek succour in the Gospel, which has brought life and immortality to light! The precepts of Epicurus, which teaches us to endure what the laws of the universe make necessary, may silence, but cannot content us. The dictates of Zeno, who commands us to look with indifference on abstract things, may dispose us to conceal our sorrow, but not assuage it. Real alleviation of the loss of friends, and rational tranquillity in the prospect of our own dissolution, can be received only from the promise of Him in whose hands are life and death, and from the assurances of another and better state, in which all tears will be wiped from our eyes, and the whole soul filled with joy. Philosophy may infuse stubbornness, but religion only can give patience.

SAM. JOHNSON.

## CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE.

A gentleman, who has requested his name to be kept profoundly secret, has offered to the Home Missionary Society of England, the sum of one thousand guineas, provided the Society will give fifty guineas for the first year, to each of the first twenty populous towns or cities in which organized operations shall be commenced for the religious instruction of the poor.

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VOLUME IV.

References to articles of little importance are omitted, as well as to notices of deaths, marriages, poetry, &c. which occur in every number.

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